

SCROLL DOWN

15. FACTORS AFFECTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DECISION-MAKING.

List the installation-specific factors that have affected or could affect solid waste management decision-making. Examples of some factors or considerations follow:

- a. Limitations Of Current Disposal Capacities. Summarize the potential for on-post/local/regional landfills to close or further restrict the acceptance of installation-generated wastes. Indicate whether other disposal facilities (incinerators, conversion plants) are expected to cease operation or restrict acceptance of installation-generated wastes.
- b. Potential for Future Facilities. Include projections for the construction of new waste management, recycling, or composting facilities (cooperative or regional facilities, for example).

c. Mission. The installation's mission affects the types and quantities of wastes and recyclables generated. Mission changes or base closure/realignment should be considered in the development of the ISWMP.

d. Size and Population. The size and population of the installation are directly related to the amount of solid waste and recyclables generated. Projected changes in the size or population should be noted in the ISWMP to include the impact of the changes on all aspects of solid waste and recyclables management. Identify plans for changes in Major Command, garrison reorganization, or relocation of tenant activities since these can affect the workforce or residential population.

e. Recyclable Commodities Markets. Another important factor is the strength of recyclable markets, which may vary considerably and may determine whether or not an item is recycled. Details on recycling markets should be included in Section 9.

f. Community Relations. Describe any relevant public opinions or political pressures that may affect the installation's management of solid waste and recyclables.

g. Environmental Setting. Installations that are located in environmentally sensitive areas may encounter additional restrictions on the management of wastes. These additional restrictions should be discussed in the ISWMP to justify associated decision-making.

h. Regulatory Requirements. State and local regulations play an important role in solid waste management planning. The ISWMP must identify and reference all applicable state and local regulations. It may be useful to identify state or local requirements that are more stringent than the Federal standards or are believed to be unique to that locale.

i. Cost. A long-term comparative cost analysis should be included in the ISWMP for all feasible waste management options. Some factors to be considered are:

(1) Long-term (life cycle) costs associated with on-post landfills such as routine operations, maintenance, equipment, ground-water and methane monitoring, permit renewals, site expansions, reporting and recordkeeping, closure, post-closure care, potential corrective actions, and future liabilities.

(2) Off-post disposal costs, such as tipping fees, collection and transport, vehicle maintenance (if performed with in-house resources), reporting and recordkeeping, and the need for alternative disposal methods for wastes excluded at the disposal site.

(3) Cost avoidance, such as the reduced costs of waste collection and disposal associated with starting or expanding a recycling program.

j. Legal Factors. Issues such as liability and future property ownership and land use may also come into play during solid waste management decision-making. Possible legal hindrances to various solid waste management options should be identified in the ISWMP.